

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

EARTHS AND ALKALIES.

There is a class of substances among natural things called alkalies and earths, and we are led from a remark made in the Trustees report, published in our last, to suggest a few ideas in regard to a common opinion, viz. that the alkaline matter contained in all of them is alkali. For instance, many people consider that lime and potash differ only in the quantity of alkali which they contain.

There seems to be some vagueness in the language of chemical authors to warrant this idea. At first the term alkali was applied to a substance obtained from the ashes of some kinds of sea weeds, and from the ashes of wood; and which would unite with oils, and form a soap, would unite with acids and form what are called salts, &c. Potash, Soda and Ammonia, were the three substances then considered as the true alkalies. The two first were solid substances, and were called fixed alkalies. The latter when pure, existed in the form of a gas and was called the volatile alkali. In making potash the ashes were collected in pots and leached, hence the name *potash*. The soda was obtained from sea plants such as *barrilla* &c. and hence the salt in its impure state is often called *barrilla*, and the ammonia being sometimes dug from the earth combined with various substances near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, was called *ammonia*, and being also obtained from the horns of the Hart or Deer, was also called *Hartshorn*.

The term Earth was applied to a certain class of substances that were found in different places, possessing no very apparent active properties and were without taste and smell or odor—But it was found as the researches of chemists extended further, that these also had in some degree qualities similar to those found in alkalies.—They combined with acids; they united more or less strongly with oils, and formed soaps of different qualities, &c. &c. Now it is not well settled whether the term alkali shall be used to express these general properties or not. It is hard drawing the line of distinction between a number of bodies which resemble each other in some degree, and yet have not similarity enough to be very much alike. Potash and soda are both alkalies. They are nearest alike of the two, and yet they are entirely distinct and separate substances. Both unite with oils. But Potash makes a soft soap, and soda makes a hard one. Lime also unites with oil slightly, but it makes entirely a different kind of soap from either of the other two. Ought we to say that they are all alkalies? Or that one contains more alkali than the other? This cannot be determined until the term *alkali* shall be more particularly defined. Again, potash and soda and ammonia, all unite with acids and form salts but the salts, though made by union with the same acids, are very different in form and other properties. For instance if you take Sulphuric acid—unite it with potash and you form a compound called sulphate of potash, little used except sometimes as a medicine. With soda, you form the well known substance called *Glauber's salts*. A nauseous bitter substance much used in domestic medicine. With ammonia you form a substance entirely different from the other two, and not much used for any purpose. With lime you form another substance called *gypsum* or plaster of

Paris, much used for stucco and as a dressing to the earth by way of manure.

Now because all these substances unite with Sulphuric acid and neutralize it, though they form distinct substances ought we to say that they are all alkalies, or that one contains more alkali than the other? And yet we very often hear it asserted that the reason why lime does not operate so well in some instances or in the same way as potash does, is, because it does not contain so much alkali as ashes. As we before observed the vagueness of chemical language in this respect, has led to the same vagueness in the application or description of some of the common operations with these two substances, and we are induced to think that the results of the action of the two substances are thus attributed to the wrong causes. We should venture to say that the reason why ashes and lime had not the same action, on *peat* for instance, was not because lime had not so much alkali in it as the ashes, but because it was almost entirely a different substance. To illustrate it by a parallel case—the reason why silver does not make so good a knife blade for cutting hard substances as steel, is not, because there is not so much *metal* in it but because it is almost entirely a different substance.

HURRA FOR THE ROHANS.

Mr. ISAAC SHAW, of this town, brought to our office the other day some "*thumping big potatoes*" of the Rohan variety. He received a peck last spring from a friend—He parted with four of them, which of course diminished the peck not a little. He planted the remainder, and although it has been a very poor season for potatoes in this vicinity, he gathered ten bushels from them. We rolled one of them home, and are determined to make an attack upon it as soon as we can get *one end of it cooked*; and shall report progress occasionally until we have finished it.

Ten bushels from a peck will of course afford forty bushels from one. Fourteen bushels of seed to the acre must yield 560 to the acre in a poor season. Give us a good season and a little extra exertion and you get a thousand—*perhaps*.

MONMOUTH "TREE" "FALL" "PROLIFIC" CORN—No "*humbug*." Mr Folsom of Monmouth has furnished us with specimens of his corn. This corn is marvellously like a small tree, inasmuch as it grows like any other corn, on the end of branches—and there are two and sometimes three ears—we mean *branches* on a stalk. Whether it grew like Grant Thorburn's ready for boiling in 60 days from the time of planting we "*wot not*." But it is ripe and hard now, which is more than can be said of all that was planted of Thorburn's grand panorama humbug variety.

We have also received a specimen of Marrow squash raised by the same person. These squashes are rightly named, full of marrow and—fatness, too—if you well butter them.

PLANT EARLY CORN, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—The result of my observations in travelling through several counties in Maine, very recently, is a confirmation of an opinion which I expressed in your useful paper about the first of May last, to wit: that in this State no corn should be planted for a main crop but the Canada or earliest which can be obtained. I am sorry to notice that this is not generally practiced, as most of the corn where I have trav-

elled is now quite green—much of it not turned or even yet full in the milk, while in my own field, of the early eight rowed Canada variety, I have none unfit to harvest and a frost on the 10th inst. would not have injured it.

I hear strong objections to planting such small corn as the Canada. This to my mind is no objection, as the stalks are so small and low, that with rows about three and a half feet apart, it may be planted in drills or with hills about eighteen inches apart, or half the usual distance;—this will give double the number of ears usually grown, and quite as much corn as any larger kind in our best seasons, while in a cold summer the sound corn will vastly exceed that of a larger variety.

Feeling as I do the importance of growing our own bread, I must take the liberty to urge the necessity of planting the earliest corn which can be found. This with proper treatment will produce sound corn in the coldest season we have ever seen, with the exception only of the year 1816. I am sorry to see so much spring wheat destroyed by the fly or weevil, when by sowing the bald wheat on or after the 20th of May, it will be too late to meet the fly and cannot be injured by the weevil.

Winter rye on early warm land is always too early for the grain fly to injure. Let us then, brother farmers, as the safest course we can take at present, plant Canada corn, sow winter rye, and sow our wheat as late as May 20th, and if the wheat sown be of the bearded kind, it should not be sowed before the 27th of May.

Your obt. servant,

J. ROBINSON.

Waterville, Sept. 20, 1839.

EFFECT OF PUMPKIN SEEDS ON ANIMALS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have heard it remarked that if cows were fed with pumpkins freely, their milk was lessened in quantity, or thereby diminished. I doubted the fact; but if it was so, I supposed that they produced flesh or caused the animal to run to fat. A person near me observed that the fact did exist when the seeds were not removed, nor did they produce flesh as I had supposed. Said he, it is a known fact that pumpkin seeds have a very great effect on the urinary vessels. We all know that they are used medicinally for this purpose. And such is their power that they cause such juices of the system as naturally run to milk or flesh to pass off in a superabundance of urine. Therefore if you wish to realize benefit from pumpkins, (and they are very valuable, even beyond what they have been thought to be,) you must remove their seeds.

Still I doubted, because I knew that a pie made of pumpkin seeds was very good, and had no such bad effect. Now what man and animals are fond of to eat, if taken in suitable quantity, generally does not prove injurious. This I intimated to my friend, and observed that the seeds were not composed of much aqueous matter. He remarked that many things even in the form of dry powder had an operation on the glands, &c. to produce a flow of liquid matter.

Now, Doctor, tell us if the seeds must be removed when we feed our swine with pumpkins, for they are very fond of them, and I had thought they were very nutritive and productive of growth and flesh. If the seeds should be removed, we farmers ought to know it. I am aware that when the pumpkin seeds are made into a pie, their particles may be

changed by cooking that they will cease to have the bad effect named by my friend. If they are boiled with the pumpkins may not their nature be so changed as to render them beneficial instead of deleterious?

FARMER.

NOTE.—There is no doubt that the seeds of pumpkins are very diuretic and operate upon any animals quadruped or Biped that take them into the stomach.

It cooked however, with the rest of the pumpkins we have thought that they were less so than when given raw, and vastly more nourishing. We never knew any evil consequences arise from them when eaten by cattle or hogs, and we should not go to the trouble of removing the seeds when we wished to feed them out.—[Ed. M. FARMER.]

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY. This exhibition came off, as they say, in grand style. We have never had a more pleasant and interesting Show since the Society has been in existence. The weather on Wednesday was delightful, being the beginning of the "Indian Summer," which comes every autumn after frost, with its quiet, sunny and mellow warmth, and which seems as if sent on purpose to make the change of the seasons from summer to winter so gradual and gentle that we are hardly aware of the approach of old January till he is upon us. The show of working oxen was splendid. There were three teams that attracted great attention—one from Fayette, one from Readfield, and one from Winthrop.

More milch cows, and bulls were present than ever before; and the show of swine, from the sucking pig to the full grown hog of ample dimensions, was more numerous than in any former year. Our farmers are becoming well supplied with the various breeds. There was the Bedford—the Mackay—the Berkshire—in all his pride of fat and form—The Tuscarora and the chubby China, all harmoniously grunting their salutations to the bystanders.

Of Sheep we had not so many as usual, though there were some fine specimens of South Down and mixed bloods.

The Horse department was still more lacking. What's the matter? Is old Kennebec going to let this noble animal degenerate within her borders?

The manufactured articles were not so numerous as heretofore. The Ladies must see to this next year.

The dinner prepared by Mr. Lovering, was well attended and gave good evidence that the new Landlord of the Winthrop House looked well to the desires of his guests.

The ploughing match was conducted with great glee and skill and added much to the interest of the occasion, and to close with we had a thrilling and eloquent address from the Rev. Dr. Curtis of Augusta. It will undoubtedly be published, and be read with much interest. We have not room at present to say more but shall be more particular hereafter. The Reports &c. &c. will be published as fast as they can be obtained.

Original.

CUTTING TIMBER.

Mr Holmes:—I will now give my observations and experience about the cutting or felling timber, and I should like to hear through your useful paper from some of your experienced subscribers.

Last December I was cutting some timber for a sled, and among the rest cut a thrifty, handsome, rock or Sugar maple, and not using it for my sled it was laid under the fence, and in March when I was getting my summer's wood, I cut another maple of similar size and kind and the latter was thrown in the same place with the first, and there they both lay until last week when I was in need of two axletrees for a double wagon. I hewed them both when I found the one cut in December beginning to doze, and the life of the wood and sap gone, and the one cut in March was green and alive so that the bark would strip or run. Now

sir I do not know what time in the moon (if in the moon) they were cut, but I should like to hear from you or some of your correspondents on the subject

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN ADAMS.

Pittsfield, Sept 15, 1839.

The Cattle Show at Bloomfield on the 1st inst. was well attended. A number of very fine animals were exhibited. Among others, Mr Lawrence of Fairfield, exhibited a Durham Bull weighing 2500 lbs.—a noble looking animal. Mr Hilton of Cornville, also exhibited his Berkshire Boar—a giant among the porkers. Mr Gifford of Fairfield, also exhibited some very fine specimens of the Bedford breed. Among the horses introduced, the imported horse King George, owned by Mr Humphries, was undoubtedly the best on the ground. The calves were very handsome, and the young stock generally, was of a superior quality. Some very fine working oxen were brought on to the ground by the neighboring farmers. A plough a beautiful specimen of workmanship, from the manufactory of the Waterville Iron Company, attracted a good deal of attention. We have not room to particularize all the fine animals which were brought forward.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

CREEPING WHEAT—(*Triticum repens.*)

Our correspondent N. L. is desirous of calling things by their right names; and requests us to inform him whether a certain grass, usually deemed a great pest by farmers and gardeners, which has a sort of polypus life and starts from every joint, is to be called witch grass or twitch grass. We answer that this plant is a perfect *alias*, and known in almost every town by a different cognomen. In some places it is called, as he says, twitch grass; in some witch grass; in some Sprague's grass; in some joint grass; in some places and among a set of men (we shall not say where they live,) who get suddenly in a passion, and use hard names, it is called devil's weed—for certain folks are always fond of affectionate associations, and of remembering their intimate friends on all occasions. But none of these names are half so respectable as the true botanical name, by the use of which we hope our friend's conscience will hereafter be relieved; that is, *Triticum repens*, or Creeping Wheat.—*New England Farmer.*

Nutrient in Charcoal. Some writers have been collecting a train of circumstances to prove that charcoal may be, in a slight degree, nutritive. They might have saved themselves all their trouble, by turning to Riley's Narrative in which the author gives an account of the Arab's preparing a supply of charcoal with which to feed their camels, on the passage across the desert; thus indicating that they consider it the most concentrated form of nutriment which they can procure for that purpose. He relates that after being fed for some time on this food, their milk becomes black, yet retains all its useful qualities.

Whatever may be the use of charcoal as food, there is no doubt of its being one of the safest and most effective agents for the cure of the dyspepsia, and other complaints of the digestive organs. It is worth all the quack physic in the world.—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

Planting Posts. Experiments show that by setting posts with the top ends down, they last far longer, as they do not so readily absorb the moisture from the ground, which causes decay. A tree is so constructed that the sap ascends in the wood and descends in the bark, and this peculiar construction favors the absorption of moisture from the earth when the butt end of a post is down. By attention to this subject which will require but very little trouble, a great saving may be made.

Wayland, Sept. 6, 1839.

Mr Editor:—Please to send me your paper six months and here is a dollar inclosed to pay you. I have seen one or two numbers and think I have got some good ideas from them, but I wish you to stop it as soon as the six months are out without my coming down, as in that time I can learn rules enough to add to my own to last me through I think.

P. S. Please not to publish my name for I don't care to have any body know I am a going to book-farming.

We will be right cautious to keep this secret. We presume our friend does not mean to make any further advances in his professions after six months. He will have learned through. He will stop thinking then,—what next? act; or be idle? Action is not profitable without thought,—without calculation,—without theory. Our friend has his theories as well as other people, and is as loth to part with them. But one of his theories is clearly erroneous, and the sooner he abandons it the better for him. He fancies he can store up a certain amount of knowledge on farming and that this stock will answer for all future time.

"Soul take thine ease, thou hast goods laid up for many years."

But remember, oh, remember, he is no Christian who makes no progress in piety:—He is no farmer who makes no advances in agriculture. We cannot remain stationary. Not a created particle was ever intended to be the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

When a man becomes too old, or too wise to learn, he would better step aside and let another take his place. "His bishopric let another take."

For ourselves we must declare we have been adopting better and better modes of farming for these forty years, and we have no idea we have yet reached half way to perfection. We have but just begun to make the most important improvements, and when we cease to improve we hope we shall cease to live.—*Boston Cultivator.*

ONIONS.

Boiled down with sugar, have been recommended for the gravel complaint, and for the stone also. The patient should drink of it after it is boiled to a thick syrup, and he may take it daily. We have known old people to obtain relief, very shortly, from eating simply of a raw onion in case of the gravel, and cannot doubt that the above prescription must be useful.

In all complaints of this kind if a remedy is known it cannot be made too public. Some people have a false delicacy on this score which they ought to endeavor to banish at once. They will suffer long rather than make known their complaints and often until it is too late to cure them.

We know of instances where people have been afflicted for years with ruptures and they would not name their troubles until they were obliged to do it. We are certainly improving in this respect, and trusses are now as publicly advertised as stockings and garters.

While we land all plainness of speech, we would commend a due degree of delicacy.—As the friend told the Queen's garter-tier, let no man get above his business.—*Boston Cultivator.*

OIL. Pure sperm oil, whether summer, fall, or winter strained, invariably burns well, if the temperature is not colder than at the time it was pressed. There are no poor sperm whales. All the oil procured from them burns equally well, and without fouling the wick. When people, therefore find the wicks of their lamps "gummed up," as the phrase is, they may be sure that they have been imposed upon by black-fish oil, which is not worth more than fifty cents per gallon; and in such case, let them cut the retailer directly, and buy no more of him, for he is a cheat.

Professional Life. The ambition of adopting "professional life" of all kinds, at the present day, is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked: not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. "The three black graces, law, physic and divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perish of the aching sense of their failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude: chancellors, bishoprics, and regiments, figure before the public eye; and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bauble as gained when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into this sea of troubles which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits—thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter—thousands in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy—and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principle of honor within them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which is refused to their legitimate exertions.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LEGAL.

CONVEYANCE.

Where a deed from V to P, conveying several parcels of land described by metes and bounds, contained in the clause, "meaning and intending hereby to convey all the real estate which I derived under deeds recorded in Suffolk registry of deeds," (citing several deeds by book and leaf,) "to all which deeds reference is to be had," it was held that a parcel of land conveyed to V by a deed thus referred to, and no otherwise described in the deed from V to P than by such reference, passed from V to P.—*Foss v. Crisp*, 121.

A conveyance made to defraud creditors is good as against the grantor and his heirs; and if they subsequently convey the same land to a grantee, who has constructive or actual notice of the prior conveyance, such grantee must, in order to avoid the prior conveyance, prove that he was a purchaser for a valuable consideration.—*Clapp v. Tirrell*, 246.

The clause in a deed acknowledging payment of the consideration, is mere *prima facie* evidence and may be controlled and rebutted by parol evidence; and where the deed is impeached on the ground of fraud, it is the lowest species of *prima facie* evidence; inasmuch as the same motives which would lead parties to make a fraudulent conveyance, would induce them to insert, in the strongest terms, an acknowledgement of the payment of the consideration.—*Law Reporter.*

EQUITY.

If upon a demurrer to a bill of equity, it appear that the plaintiff is entitled to relief as to some of the matters set out in the bill, and not as to others, the demurrer should be overruled, unless the bill be multifarious.—*Dimmock v. Bixby*, 368.

Where an insolvent debtor assigns his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, and various questions of difficulty arise from the conflicting claims of creditors, which it might not be safe for the trustees to decide without the directions of the court, they will be entitled to such directions; and they will not be obliged to wait until they are sued by the creditors, but may file a bill for the purpose of obtaining the same.—*Ibid.*

Where the property of an insolvent debtor is assigned for the benefit of his creditors, although the creditors must join in a bill brought for the purpose of compelling a distribution of the trust fund, yet if the assignees violate their trust to the

injury of a particular cestui que trust, he will have his remedy in equity.—*Ibid.*

So if in case the assignees enter into covenants for the performance of their trust, and there is a breach of such covenants, to the injury of any one of the covenantees, he can maintain an action at law without joining the covenantees, although the covenants are joint in their terms.—*Ibid.*

A bill in equity is not multifarious where one general right is claimed by the plaintiff, although the defendants may have separate and distinct rights.—*Ibid.*

Where the bill filed by the assignees of an insolvent debtor prayed the aid and directions of the court in relation to the conflicting claims of the creditors, and the order in which they should be paid, and also prayed for relief against the debtors of the assignor and sought to enforce the claims of the assignees against them, it was held that as these two branches of the bill were founded on distinct right, they could not be joined.—*Law Reporter.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.—Letter from Com. Porter, American Charge des Affairs at Constantinople, to the Editor of the Sporting Magazine—on the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons.

Ancient Chalcedon, Kadi Kinny, }
April 21, 1832. }

Dear Sir,—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going however to relate what I have seen; if it is worth knowing, it is well; if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.

Some time ago I bought a very good horse at the bazaar, for which I paid nine hundred piastres, or fifty dollars. Some thought he was dear at that price, as you may for five hundred or six hundred piastres, buy here such a horse as no gentleman need to be ashamed to mount: however, I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buyurdine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on his arrival at Top Thana, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, was permitted to stand in a cold rain two hours without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he could scarcely walk.

I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the horse foundered, and said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up the left fore leg and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said, he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this but it certainly astonished me to find, that opening two veins in the same limb would stop both from bleeding; such, however, is the fact, for I witnessed it.

He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then be rode with great violence until he was in a profuse perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brandy) then rubbed dry, and walked about until cool and covered with blankets; the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared—the horse the third day after the first rubbing was perfectly well.

Art of making Yeast in Persia.—Take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised peas, pour on them a pint of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or in any other warm place; this water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top, the next morning. In this cold climate, especially in a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment; perhaps twenty four or forty-eight hours. The above quantity, says Mr Eaton, made for me as much bread as a half quartern loaf, the quality of which was very good and light. It may be necessary that, in this country in winter it should be put to ferment in a cool oven.

Substitute for yeast.—A patent was granted in England, to Mr Richard Tillyer Blunt for his new invented composition to be used instead of Yeast. The substance of the specification, according to the Repertory

of Arts, is as follows:

To make a yeast gallon of the above mentioned composition, containing eight beer quarts, boil in common water eight pounds of potatoes as for eating: bruise them perfectly smooth, and mix with them whilst warm, two ounces of honey, or any other sweet substance; and one quart (being the eighth part of a gallon of yeast) of common yeast. And, for making bread, mix three beer pints of the above composition with a bushel of flour, using warm water in making the bread; the water to be warmed in winter, and the composition to be used in a few hours after it is made; and as soon as the sponge (the mixture of the composition with the flour) begins to fall the first time, the bread should be made, and put into the oven.

Musketoes.—To prevent the bite of Musketoes, rub the oil of pennyroyal, a little weakened on the hands and face.

To take the rancid taste from Butter. When fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting and simmering it, dip in it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides, and in a few minutes the butter will loose its disagreeable taste.

Receipt for curing butter. Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of saltpetre: put them up together so as to blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass and close it up for use.

To fine and clarify Beer. Put into a barrel a piece of soft chalk, burnt, about the bigness of two hen's eggs, which will disturb the liquor and cause it after to be fine, and draw off brisk to the last, though it were flat before.—*Amer. Far.*

To make a Ruta Baga Pudding. One and a half pint of pulped Ruta Baga, two spoonfuls of wheat flour, four eggs, half pint of milk, and one table spoonful of butter. The pan greased and floured, and baked with a quick fire.

Another way. One pint and a half of pulped Ruta Baga, and half a pint of wheat flour, four eggs, and half pint of suet, and a pint of milk. The pan as before.

Another. One pint and a half of pulped Ruta Baga five spoonfuls of flour, a tea cup full and a half of beef marrow, three eggs, two tea spoonfuls of mace, and one pint and a half of milk. The pan greased as above.

Butter. The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which butter has from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees &c. Boil two ounces of salt petre in a quart of water, and put two or more spoonfuls, according to the quantity of milk, into a pail before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty years experience and if it does not succeed the farmers may rest assured that the fault arises from the neglect of their dairy maid.—*Amer. Far.*

Working Oxen. When oxen refuse to work equally well on either side, or when they pull off against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way; they soon become accustomed to it, and work afterwards on either side alike.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Dr Lettsom observes that in general pies are more advantageous than roasting or boiling. This he illustrates. Of mutton 64 ounces in a *pye*, made with 24 ounces of wheat flour, and eaten with 8 1-4 ounces of bread, in all 96 1-4 ounces, dined eight persons fully; whilst 60 oz. of mutton roasted, and eaten with 33 oz. of bread, in all 93 ounces, dined only five of the same persons.

Remedy against Ants and Spiders. Mr Clutterbuck, Jr. of Watford, washed the walls of his hot-house with a painter's brush, dipped in a solution made of four ounces of corrosive sublimate, in two gallons of water; and since that application, neither the red spider, against which this remedy was employed, nor ants have made their appearance.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

A substitute for ringing swine. Mr Tubb, an English breeder of stock, has recommended a mode of dealing with these mischievous animals, which it is said may supercede the necessity of putting rings into their noses. It consists simply in shaving off, with a razor or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the nose of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting.

Glass vessels how purified. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by well rinsing them out with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash.—*Credl's Journal.*



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

SWINE MANURE.

Mr Holmes:—With your permission I wish to say a few words to farmers on the subject of making manure with swine. From long observation and a little experience, I am fully convinced that there is no other way by which the farmer can with so little expense add so much to the fertility and productiveness of his soil.

Hon. Fisher Ames of Dedham Mass. was the first, I believe, who commenced the practice of making manure with swine on a large scale, in the County of Norfolk. Mr. Ames had come into possession of his farm, when (in the common language of that day,) it had been completely worn out. The soil was naturally good, and he wished to resuscitate it if possible, and bring it back to a productive state. For this purpose he purchased a large number of swine and set them to work, and at the proper season applied the product of their labor to his farm in the form of manure and by following this practice for a number of years, he brought his farm into a state of fertility and productiveness superior to any other in that section of the State.

The success of Mr. Ames induced many farmers in that region to follow his example (upon a smaller scale) and their success in general in proportion to their means was equal to his.

In conversation with a respectable farmer of my acquaintance, not long before I left Massachusetts for this place, he informed me that he had for several years been in the practice of making manure with swine. This manure he applied wholly to land on which he planted Indian corn, planting it in the hill, and that without any extra expense, except providing materials for his swine to work upon, and conveying the manure to his corn-field, he has added enough to his corn crop to pay the expense of rearing and fattening them, so that taking into the account the benefit of the manure to succeeding crops he considers his pork as clear gain.

Should any of your readers doubt the truth of the above statements, I will only ask that they will test them by experience. The expense of doing so need not be great. All that is necessary is to provide suitable accommodations for his swine to work in, to eat in and to sleep in, and furnish the proper materials for them to work upon (they will find their own tools) let them do this and I have no doubt that they will find them faithful and profitable laborers.

SENEX.

Winthrop Sept. 23 1839

Original.

"MYSELF"—THE MISTAKE—CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Mr Holmes:—The great Milton, the prince of British poets, it is said at times was no more than an ordinary man. Some cause or other operated to quench the fire of genius in his bosom and rendered latent that electric principle within, which sometimes burst forth with such splendid scintillations as to excite the admiration of mankind. How can it be wondered at then, if such a damper as we have had this season, has rendered almost lifeless the little stock which a feeble correspondent of your paper formerly had? How, dear Mr Editor, can you manage to muster up any ideas about any thing but the weather? 'Tis raining yet! 'Tis raining yet!

I find in my communication at the 260th page

of the current vol. of the Maine Farmer, a mistake which makes the last sentence of the fourth paragraph a 'fib.' It reads now, "more of the grubs in the barley." This makes nonsense of nearly the whole paragraph. Please read none for "more" in that sentence, and it will stand then; I find none of the grubs in the barley.

Notwithstanding the immense loss the State has already sustained by the insects, I think there is nothing yet developed respecting their operations which need to slacken our ardour in the culture of wheat. The only effectual remedy I have found is in late sowing. Say about the 20th of May for bald wheat. Perhaps the 19th might answer to commence with, if a person had considerable to sow; but no time ought to be lost after the 20th. Have it all in then if possible. I have heretofore dreaded late sowing on account of the rust; but I am induced, from some experience, to hope my fears are nearly groundless on this account, unless the sowing be deferred after the period I have mentioned.

After the precaution of sowing at the proper time, I know of no more effectual means for evading all the ills to which the culture of wheat is exposed than sowing it on a clover ley. I mean other ills than smut, for which we have a rare remedy.

I have about two acres of wheat this year on land that was broken up this spring, about one half of which had been mown two, and the other half three years. The clover, however, last year was nearly as good on the latter as on the former, and there is no material difference in the growth of the wheat. There will probably be some in the crop of wheat on the account of the difference in the time sowing.

Another remedy will probably be found in the use of lime; but of this I cannot speak from experience. But to use lime effectually and to insure the desired results will require a long series of accurate experiments, if I have any correct ideas of its operations, I look upon the process of using lime, as similar to that of using saleratus in making bread, unless you have nearly the right quantity you lose the present benefit of all you use.

To illustrate my views on this subject I must refer to what I have heretofore stated on the effects of the fermentation of vegetable manures on the growth of grain plants, whether it be from masses of vegetable manure concentrated by passing through animals or otherwise. This manure, under some circumstances ferments violently, and thereby deranges the economy of the plant. And so long as this fermentation continues in excess, it will destroy the roots of the plants as rapidly as they form, and the plant will continue green the whole season unless some of the causes of disease from insects or the atmosphere should destroy it before. I have seen grain plants in this situation two or three months, re-rooting below the surface of the earth and tillering above, and yet hardly arriving at the blossoming state, at early autumn. This however is seldom the case as violent fermentation seldom lasts long. Yet be this period longer or shorter, the organs of the plant which prepare the sap for nourishing the seed, can never be perfectly developed. Now all know, who are acquainted with chemistry, that the fermentation of vegetable juices produces an acid or acids; and that it is the nature of lime to combine with, and neutralize its effects and to form a new substance.

Now if you apply lime to produce this effect, and apply too little the fermentation will continue more or less violently, and the plant continues exposed, though in a somewhat less degree; and if you apply too much, the lime will seize on some portion of the plant and produce more or less injury according to the quantity in excess.

From these statements it will be seen how clover operates in producing such beneficial re-

sults. If you turn under a considerable quantity of green clover, the leaves are exceedingly tender and form but a small part of the substance of the clover, and however violent the fermentation may be, it is soon gone; and seldom if ever returns again. If the ploughing should take place before mowing, the leaves would undoubtedly in most cases be decomposed before winter, and the stalks on account of their hard woody fibre would not at any period decompose rapidly enough to produce fermentation in excess. If the ploughing took place in autumn the growth of leaves and young stalks, would be very tender; and whatever fermentation they produced would subside before the blossoming of the wheat, which I consider the most critical period in the life of the plant. The large roots of clover being like the stock, a woody substance would decompose too slowly to produce violent fermentation; and if the ploughing took place in the spring, there would be comparatively little to decompose but the roots.

But there is another effect produced by clover which I ken not: and that is this, it keeps the loam where and so long as it flourishes, loose and mellow, and of a brighter and darker hue; and this state of the soil renders it peculiarly suitable to receive the seed, and give the young roots an opportunity to develop themselves; whilst the gentle fermentation of the stalks or roots of the clover or both, gently expands the warm bosom of the earth, and its genial influence is the best possible to produce fertility in the plant.

If these statements are consistent with sound philosophy, it will at once be seen that cultivating wheat on a clover ley, is a very simple process, and very little likely to be disturbed by causes within the control of man; and if the process of using lime is such as I have described, it may be rendered as simple by persevering scrutiny.

J. H. J.

Peru, Sept. 9. 1839.

P. S. In my communication referred to within in noticing the "Morse corn," I find, on reflection & consultation with my wife, that the piece referred to was planted some of the first days of June. It was some other corn that was planted the middle of May. This makes a material difference in its value as an early variety. It is now the most forward corn I have, and in my opinion the most valuable variety we have in the neighborhood.

J. H. J.

THE CIRCUMSCRIBED FARMER.

We mean such as possess a limited capital, and limited desire for improvement, except in their own way, often decline taking an agricultural paper, because it teaches nothing, they say, that is adapted to their practice, or that is graduated to their scale—because, in fact, it is not oral, and delivered by word of mouth, but has been subjected to the operation of the printing press.

Let us ask these gentlemen, if they were disposed to have their son learn a trade, or to become a first rate farmer, would they select a teacher of circumscribed knowledge, who followed the practices of the last century, or knew only how to *kill land*—or one who was familiar with all the improvements of the age, and whose thrift in business would be a guarantee that he *worked it right*? Now the agricultural journal is to the circumscribed farmer, what the good teacher would be to the boy—an instructor in the improvements and best practices in his business—written by those who have made and adopted them, and have profited by them,—and for the particular benefit of those who have limited means, or cannot go abroad for the information they need. The modern improvements in farming go to economize labor, or rather to render labor more productive and profitable, and to keep up the fertility of the soil—two objects of as much or of more importance to the circumscribed farmer, than it is to the one of

more extended means. The man who takes an agricultural journal profits by the experience of hundreds; while he who takes none, can profit alone from his own, and from that of perhaps a few neighbors. The adage teaches, that two heads are better than one, the world over.

These remarks are preliminary to some extracts we are about to make from John Lorain, a philosopher and a first rate farmer, written for the special instruction of circumscribed farmers, to whose notice they are respectfully recommended.

"In this country, land is very cheap: an excellent ready cash market for the produce of the soil generally prevails. This offers every rational encouragement to the poor but industrious farmer, who depends principally on his own labor and that of his family, for cultivating the soil occupied by him. He is but little affected by the high price of labor, or the idleness and insolence of workmen, which take place in every country where labor is scarce, unless the laws be oppressively severe.

"The principal reason why this class of farmers so seldom become wealthy, and but too frequently continue poor, is the desire of immediate returns from cropping, and the mistaken idea that the profits to be derived from rearing live stock, progress too slowly to answer their purposes. This induces them to crop the soil yearly, with but little attention to grass or an increase of cattle, until their grounds become so much exhausted that rest is absolutely necessary to procure crops worth gathering. The soil being greatly impoverished, and the seeds of the grasses destroyed, as far as perpetual ploughing and cropping can effect this ruinous purpose, the grounds rest with no other covering, but that of some scattering and debilitated grass and weeds. This exposes the soil to the very injurious action of the sun, wind, washing rains and melting snows. When such grounds are ploughed for crops, instead of being richly stored with grass roots, and well covered by their tops, scarcely any vegetation is found to replenish them, or to nourish the crops grown on them.

"These ruinous practices naturally introduce poverty of soil, and its inseparable companion, poverty of purse. This, however, is not all; it entails on posterity the wretchedness introduced by their inconsiderate forefathers, or an Herculean task to counteract the curse of poverty, which their negligence had introduced. Whether Satan is also the instigator of this evil, I do not presume to determine, but certain I am, that it is much greater, (so far as farming be concerned,) than the curse entailed on the soil by the fall of Adam. That seems to consist simply in brambles and thorns, including in these, such other vegetation as would compel man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. This curse we may all see is irrevocable, but we may also, at the same time observe, that if man complies with heaven's mild decree, and removes those obstacles to the growth of plants, which better suit his purpose, agriculture flourishes, and his rational wants are abundantly supplied.

"But when the hand of folly introduces the additional curse of poverty on the soil, this insatiable monster, like Aaron's serpent, swallows all the rest. Even brambles, thorns, &c. (the mild chastisement of heaven,) cannot prosper where poverty has obtained dominion over the soil, as may be readily seen, for this and every other vegetation grown on such grounds, looks sallow, starved and debilitated.

"That man is inexcusable, and ought to be punished for this sin against common sense, himself, his posterity, and the community in which he resides, is evident.

"Before this inconsiderate being enters the forest, glade or prairie, nature had been for ages enriching the soil for his use, in the way that has been described. The fertility of it might be preserved and increased, even by the

circumscribed farmer, if a system of agriculture calculated to keep the ground fully replenished with decaying animal and vegetable matter was practised, and due attention were paid to the augmentation of live stock, in proportion to an increase of ability, instead of the ruinous practice of perpetual ploughing and cropping.

"Reason, alone, demonstrates this interesting fact. It has also been clearly proved by actual practice, in almost every neighborhood, by the successful enterprise of farmers, who commenced their business on lands bought on credit, and covered with timber, without any buildings on them, and with not more than a pair of working cattle, and cows barely sufficient to supply the family with butter and milk. Nay, more—some who were not half as well stocked as this, have paid for their land, acquired an extensive stock of cattle, and become wealthy, although their mode of management was very inferior to that which has been proposed. They, however, increased their live stock in full proportion to the means furnished by the system of management employed by them.

"From first to last, they have been enabled to live better, and vastly more independently, than those who relied principally on the plough. The cause of this is evident; milk, butter, cheese, wool, meat, hides and manure are continually increasing. It is evident that but little manure can be obtained in the beginning; however, where that little is spread, the product is greatly increased, as is also the fertility of the soil for a succeeding crop, and the grasses following it. Where a plenty of good grasses and hay prevail, young cattle will grow as much or more in one year, than they do in two when kept on pasture, fed bare during summer, and on straw through the principal part of the winter.

"It is considered proper to remark that although many circumscribed farmers make considerable progress in increasing their live stock, their laudable enterprise, however is too often suddenly checked, before they obtain half the number of domesticated animals necessary to the proper cultivation of their grounds.

"This evil originates in the prevailing error, that huge piles of stone and mortar, or boards and scantling, are the best means that can be pursued by the cultivator to improve his farm. Hence it is, that we see almost in every part of Pennsylvania, where it is possible to effect this mistaken improvement, extensive barns and dwelling-houses standing on farms, where we do not observe half the quantity of grass, or number of cattle, necessary for the proper cultivation of the surrounding soil."—*Cultivator*.

MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON.

One of the articles which most engaged our attention was a portable Bathing Tent, from a model by Dr. Warren. It is of simple but admirable construction, exceedingly neat in its appearance, occupying but small space, and adapted to cold or warm bathing, to shower bathing, or to the administering of a medicated vapor bath. It has a neat furnace attached, for heating both the water and the room, communicating with the tub by pipes. The whole is covered with elegant curtains, and may be easily removed into any room or chamber. This elegant appendage of domestic utility must meet the approbation of every one who is convinced of the healthfulness of frequent ablutions, and will be of particular use in those houses which have been constructed without a bathing room, which ought to be a primary and indispensable consideration with every architect.

Near the preceding stands a Rosewood Secretary, of elegant pattern, and most perfect workmanship, by J. L. Ross, the leaf balanced by weights, and the drawers and compartments both neat and convenient.

Among the articles of Confectionary, the

most remarkable is a mammoth cake by Bowditch, weighing nearly one ton and a half. It looks almost as big as the capital of the Baltimore Monument, and is richly and tastefully ornamented with frostwork, and inscriptions, and surmounted with imagery, in the form of a temple, and stuffed with rings of gold. This unparalleled cake, we are authorized to say will be cut on Monday next. There is another magnificent cake in another section of the hall, of nearly equal magnitude, manufactured by Lee, surmounted by a statue of Washington, and containing, as we were told, twelve gold rings, and one diamond one, which when the cake is cut into slices, will drop into the fortunate mouths of the eaters. We seriously hope none of the purchasers will be choked by their success. These cakes are nearly twenty feet in circumference.

We notice with much pleasure, specimens of chairs, adapted to schools, by S. Wales. They have the appearance of being very strong and durable, as well as convenient and appropriate to their use.

One exceedingly ingenious article, which attracts great attention, is an Oscillating Locomotive, by Mann & Thyng, of Lowell. It conveys a very fine idea of a railroad, on a small scale, with engine and tender, in full operation, the engineer and his companion ringing the bell and flying round a large circle with great rapidity. It attracts much notice, and detains a crowd continually around it.

In the sixth section is Dickinson's Rotary Press, for printing cards, in full operation, under a splendid pavilion, roofed with specimens of cards which have been produced by it. Visitors are continually gathering around this elegant labor saving machine, and held in admiration at the facility with which the beautifully printed cards drop from it.

We saw a few fine specimens of polychromatic printing, by Joseph Dixon, whom we thought dead long ago. We are glad to perceive he is alive, as he is an ingenious mechanic, and has perfectly succeeded in transcribing or copying prints, old or new, in so perfect a manner that the fac simile can only be distinguished from the original by the different color of the paper. This art is truly curious and merits attention.

Mr Bowen's specimens of xylographic engraving and printing also merit regard, as they are executed in a very perfect manner.

In the list of new inventions we particularly noted one, which startled us with the more pleasure, because coming from a source we should not have suspected with all our yankee proficiency at guessing. We allude to a pair of beautiful row locks, by our facetious friend Henry J. Finn, the comedian, of punning propensity. It is an invention of great merit, and must we think be of great utility, especially in boats intended for pleasure, to be managed by inexperienced rowers. The oars are hung by a spherical revolving hinge, formed to move in all directions, like the wings of a bird. This invention is so obvious now it is done, that one is disposed to wonder it has not been thought of before.

In the exhibition is a splendid ten oared barge, by Whitmore & Holbrook, of superior structure, which looks as if it would bound over the waves like a flying fish. It displays the skill of the builders, and is universally admired.

Here too is a Life Boat, by Saml. T. Armstrong, which we think is calculated to be of great service to steamboats and other vessels, in cases of great danger, as it is calculated by means of rings and ropes to sustain many persons at a time. It might also serve well at sea when a vessel is wrecked, to uphold a whole crew until they could be relieved. It is made in several separate divisions, so that should one of them be accidentally perforated by a spar, or broken on a rocky shore, the rest would

hold.

In the case appropriated for books, we saw some of the most superb specimens of binding, executed by Peter Low. We are more than half inclined to doubt whether the art of book-binding can be much further advanced toward perfection. The books have the appearance of great strength and solidity, as well as surpassing neatness and beauty. The new and splendid octavo edition of Southey's Works from the press of Appleton, New York, and the quarto edition of Dr. Channing's Lecture on War, in Mr. Low's binding, are objects of great admiration.

One window of the hall is adorned with a variety of specimens of stained glass, by H. Redding. They exhibit a great number of different figures, tastefully drawn, and stained into the glass so as to be indestructible, but with the destruction of the glass. This art which was lost for many years, was one in great favor for the ornamenting of the windows of cathedrals and we imagine the time will arrive when it will be introduced in a similar manner in our own Churches. It might be very appropriately employed in the decoration of gentlemen's houses, and particularly in verandas and ornamental structures.

A large table tastefully covered with articles of cut glass, in almost every variety of vessel and form, from the manufactory of the New England Glass Company, evinces the perfection to which the art is now reduced. History informs us that a small glass vessel, such as is now in common use, was soon after the discovery of the art, sold to one of the Roman emperors for sixty pounds. The luxury of glass ware, now among our cheapest and most common domestic vessels, could only be enjoyed by those who had princely fortunes.

A splendid pyramid of chandeliers, and other bronzed and molu goods, from Hooper's establishment, displays great merit in the construction and elegant finish of the various articles.

Indeed the objects for use and ornament in the section of the rotunda, are sufficient to dazzle the eyes and turn the heads of those not well accustomed to the sight of so much that is beautiful at one time. Indeed, for ourselves, where all is so admirable, we hardly can bear to pass unnoticed a single specimen of art and taste, and it is utterly impossible to do complete justice to all. Some things must unavoidably be neglected, in such a universe of beauty.—*American Traveller.*

SUMMARY.

One of the most beautiful sights ever presented to the eye of man, is the sight of a free people developing the natural resources of their country—Such is Pennsylvania at the present time. There are more miles of rail road now laid in that State than in all Europe; and on the face of the whole earth you cannot find the same amount of territory, so varied, so rich and so inexhaustible in natural resources. The future wealth of the State has not even dreamed of, in this country, much less in Europe.

Caution. Mrs Mary B. Moore, died in N Y last week, in consequence of partaking of a toad-stool which was cooked in a dish of mushrooms. Two of her children were also affected but recovered.

Pennsylvania Pumpkins. The Pottsville Miners Journal, says: 'Can New England, the land of pumpkins, raise five of those vegetables large enough to make a waggon-load? Such a load, composed of such a number did we see this week, raised by Capt. Shillaber on the Delaware Company's farm. One would have made a pie for all Pottsville, and the skin would have answered for a canal boat.'

Mr Jesse McGrath and his lady, residing at Charlottesville Va. were a few days since attacked by a Durham cow, which he had procured from Connecticut at great expense—the lady gored and trampled to death, and her husband very much injured. The attack was attributed to a red bonnet which the unfortunate lady wore.

A good one. Mister, said a Johnny Raw, from New Jersey, who lately visited the Argus office, don't folks pay for their paper without dunnen? I guess if I was a printer, I'd tickle 'em with an oat straw. Why, my father takes the paper and I've heard him tell mother he'd just as lief cheat the parson as the printer.

Quite handy. There's a gentleman in New York whose face has become so wrinkled by his constant exposure, that his wife uses it to grate nutmegs on.

The Missouriian, published at Fayette, Missouri, is suspended while the editor makes a tour to collect his debts. He says most of his "patrons" have never paid him a cent.

Calvin Burrell, of Northampton, died on the 25th inst. of the injuries sustained on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the late unfortunate and careless accident.

The experiments made in Texas have proved that country to be very congenial to the mulberry. The greatest excitement exists there in regard to the silk culture, and immense plantations are about being formed in that fine region.

Important Invention. About eight years ago, Mr Joseph Dixon formerly of Salem, and recently of this city, Engraver, discovered or rather invented a process of transferring manuscripts or printing of any kind to stone, and thence multiplying copies to any extent whatever after the process of common lithography. His Excellency, Gov. Everett, Gen. Dearborn and several other gentlemen, by invitation of the inventor, visited the press, for the purpose of testing the experiment. We were present, and were equally gratified at the wonderful invention. It is applicable alike to recently written copy, and to old books, with this difference; recent copy may be placed on the stone without previous preparation, but old copy must be exposed, for a few minutes, to a chemical solution to render it capable of being impressed on stone.—[*Com. Gaz.*]

Appearances.—It is a remarkable fact that every animal when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a frock, bonnet and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding-school miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedge-hog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, and trim his whiskers, and you have a Broadway dandy. Jackasses resemble a good many people—but we dislike personalities in this case.

Supply of Magnetic Iron Ore.—Professor Emmons has, according to the Saratoga Whig, discovered a vein of Magnetic Ore in Adirondack, Essex county, 700 feet wide and 3000 feet long! The survey of the upper branches of the Hudson river brings to light every day new mineral resources, and enforces the necessity of such improvements in the beds of those streams and of the main river, as will give access to this wealth.

There is a pear tree 227 years old, standing at the corner of 13th street and 3d avenue, N Y. It was brought from Germany in 1612, by Governor Stuyvesant, and still flourishes, producing fruit in season.

A Saline Spring has been discovered at Saratoga, on the low grounds near the Pavilion Hotel. It is said to be of the qualities of the Cheltenham. If so it adds another treasure to the numerous valuable salines and chalybeates of that place.

A lady advertises for sale in a Southern paper, one baboon, three tabby cats, and a parrot. She states that being married she has no further use for them.

Flour. Eight thousand barrels of flour have been exported to England, from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Colonel Pluck died at the Philadelphia Alms house, last week.

In a Cincinnati Court, Daniel Can, complained of F C Smith for assault and battery, and Smith alleged that he was provoked by the free use of which Can made of his tongue. The Mayor fined the parties five dollars each, with costs—one for the provocation, and the for the assault and battery.

The Kingston, (U C) Herald states that Bill Johnson has taken possession of Grindstone Island again and is provided with plenty of arms and ammunition.

A man killed in a row.—There was a bloody and fatal row at the late military review at Goffstown, N H in which one man was killed, another had an arm broken and others received wounds and bruises of less magnitude without number.

On Sunday 28th ult. ten vessels arrived at Oswego, from Lake Erie, bringing upwards of thirty-five thousand bushels of wheat for the millers at that place.

The entire crop of tobacco in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio, this year, is estimated at 115,000 hhd.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, 30th Aug, the neatly finished two story dwelling house belonging to Capt. William Hodge of North Edgcomb, was destroyed by fire together with an extensive wood-shed, with his furniture, clothing &c. There was nearly a thousand dollars in gold in the house which was found next day among the ruins.—*Bangor Advertiser.*

Melancholy Casualty.—We are pained to record the death of Mrs Caroline G. widow of the late Robert C. Vose, Esq. of this town, which occurred last week in the following sudden and afflictive manner. On Thursday, afternoon she was riding with her eldest daughter in a one horse four wheeled carriage towards Gardiner. As they passed the tan yard in the lower part of Hallowell village, the horse who was going at a moderate pace, was observed to falter, when he suddenly made a bound and fell dead in the road with such violence as to overturn the carriage and precipitate the ladies with great force upon the ground. The daughter escaped without much injury but Mrs Vose, who struck upon her head, was taken up insensible and so remained for about forty-eight hours when she expired. She was 38 years of age, and her untimely death will long be deplored by her numerous friends in this and other towns.

From an examination of the horse, it appears that he bled to death internally by the bursting of an artery near the heart—probably travelling some minutes after the rupture and then falling from the loss of blood.—*Ken. Jour.*

Jay bridge. The public are informed that the bridge over the Androscoggin river in Jay, destroyed last January, is rebuilt, and now passable for teams and carriages. The Bridge is on the stage road from Farmington through Wilton and Turner Village to Portland, and from Fryeburg through Paris, Buckfield Village and Lamoine to Farmington, and to the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis.

Potatoes should not be exposed long in the sunshine. It injures their quality very much. The sooner they are covered up and excluded from air after being dug the better they will be. It is a good plan to put them in a large box or bin, in the cellar, and cover them over with turf.—*Ken. Journal.*

A woolen establishment in Alfred, owned by Messrs Tibbets & Holland, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst. together with 2000 yards of cloth, in a finished and unfinished state. The loss is estimated at \$3,500 No insurance.

A murder was recently committed by a Mr Wood, a confectioner of Philadelphia on his own daughter who was recently married against his will.—The disappointment of the father occasioned by her marriage it was supposed led to this rash act. He presented a pistol and shot her through her head.

The epidemic has somewhat abated at New Orleans. At Mobile it still continues to rage without any diminution. A correspondent of Natchez advises the young Kennebeckers to stay at home, till the sickness abates.

They have had a snow storm in Buffalo and vicinity. The snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches.—

Muster accidents. During a Sham fight, at the muster, recently in Anson Me. a man had his hand shockingly mangled by the accidental discharge of his pistol—at the same muster, a horse was instantly killed from under one of the field officers, by the careless firing of a ramrod,—a ramrod was also fired through a man's hand.—*Kennebunk Gaz.*

We learn by the Bangor Whig, that a carding and clothing mill, belonging to Messrs Joseph French and Alvan Drew, of Liberty, Me. was destroyed by fire last week, with all its contents. Also a house belonging to Robert Patterson of Waldo.

The Zanesville Gazette of the 2d inst. says "Jack Frost has come upon us with his white mantle, and the sear and yellow leaf marks his footsteps. We should like to know whether the Baden corn has been generally ready for his visit."

Seven of the persons who tarred and feathered Dr Wilgohs, at New Berlin, Ohio, last spring, had a verdict of \$3,150 damages, and costs rendered against them in the late Common Pleas of Stark County.

Wheat is selling in Rock Island Co. Ill. for 50 cents per bushel, and in East Tennessee at 37 1-2 cents.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, says there are now on the stocks and nearly ready for launching, at the various ship yards in Maine, forty ships and barques, besides a large number of brigs and schooners. The ships and barques are generally intended for the freighting business.

Our far off friend of the Indiana Farmer, in his paper of August 24th has omitted (probably through mistake,) to give us credit for two of our articles which he copied, headed "Very progressive" and "Treatment of Cattle."

A building in Dixfield Village occupied as a Fulling mill Carding machine, &c. owned by Messrs. Eustice, Austin & Griffith, and occupied by Capt. Harris, was consumed by fire on Saturday night of last week. A grist mill in the vicinity was injured by the fire. Loss not stated

NEW AGENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Bowdoin—Nath'l. Dennett ;
Brunswick—E. L. Parsley ;
Belgrade—Thomas Eldred ;
Canaan—David S. Flanders ;
Clinton—Madison Crowell ;
Durham—G. W. Strout ;
Exeter—Cutler & Upham ;
East Pittsfield—J. Willis, P. M.
East Clinton—Israel Owen, P. M.
Litchfield—B. Springer ;
Richmond—S. Dinslow ;
Stetson—Amasa Stetson ;
Topsham—Maj. Nahum Perkins ;
Wales—Capt. John Lombard ;
Winslow—John B. Stratton.

Married,

In Topsham, Capt. Ira B. Delano, of Bath to Miss Jane P. Rogers.
In Bangor, 20th ult Elbridge G. Lord to Miss Charlotte Wright.
In Norridgewock, Abraham Sanborn, Esq. to Miss Maria Sawtelle of N.

DECEASED

In Dover, N. H. Jonathan Sherman, son of Jona. C. and Zeriah D. Gilman, aged 11 months.
In Mt. Vernon, Oct. 7, Miss Mary B. Stain, daughter of Mr. John Stain, aged 20.
In St. Albans, Dea. Darius Emery, formerly of Bloomfield, aged 49.
In Abbot, Leonard M. Lowell formerly of Farmington aged 28. Mr Lowell, left his home on the morning of the 17th ult. and was found dead in the woods, about a mile from home, on the 18th. Cause of death unknown. He was a man of excellent character, and much esteemed by all who knew him.
In England, on the 27th Aug. Nathaniel Littlefield merchant, of New York, a native of Hallowell, aged 43. He served his time in Hallowell with the late Ezekiel Goodale, at the book binding business, but has been a merchant in NY for many years. He was a professor of religion and a gentleman of much intelligence and greatly respected for his uprightness and urbanity.

South Down Rams and Bedford Pigs for Sale.

RAMS of a cross between a full blood South Down ram and merino ewes. Said Rams were one year old last May and June,—their average weight 115 lbs.
Also a full blood Bedford sow, about 16 months old, a first rate breeder, having brought 13 pigs at a litter—2 pairs of them one month old (after a boar I sold to go to Ohio) and 2 Boars and one Sow from two to four months old—all of which will be sold at a reduction from spring prices if applied for soon. MOSES TABER.
Vassalboro', 1st mo. 10th, 1839. 39

Wanted Immediately,

A smart active BOY, from 15 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1839.

Briggs Rowland
Blake Eben r
Belcher Alexander
Cummings Moses
Dodd Richard
Fairbanks D. A.
Fairbanks Daniel
Frost Almyra
Griffith Nathan
Harvey Samuel
Lovejoy Harriet N.
Lancaster Geo W
Lancaster Thomas
Orr Sarah
Pullen James
Pettengill Elona
Philbrook Charles
Sampson Daniel
Sedgley Altarn
Smith Isaac
Smith Lucinda F
Tyler Martha
Trofant Joshua
Woodcock William
Wood Samuel
Williams Otis
White Joel
Withington Wales

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of Moses Harris, late of Greene, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES COFFIN, Administrator.
Leeds, September 24, 1839. 37

HARD WARE AND IRON STORE.

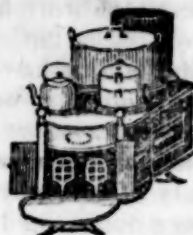
H. W. FAIRBANKS,

Farmington Centre Village.

OFFERS for sale a complete assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, such as Brass and Japaned Latches, Butts and Screws, Blind hangings, Bed screws, Door Locks, Carpenter's Tools, Knives and Forks, pen and pocket do., Sad Irons, and all other articles usually wanted by housekeepers and builders.

Saddlery.

Tin'd, Japaned and Brass plated Saddlery, such as Cockeyes, Collar and Roller Buckles, Terrets, Pad Hooks, Pad Screws, Japaned Plated and Wood Hames, Patent Leather, &c. &c.



Stores and FireFrames.

The latest and most approved patterns of COOKING STOVES—FRANKLIN, BOX and PARLOR do. FIRE FRAMES of all sizes and prices from 6 to 15 dollars—Stove Apparatus—Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors—Hollow Ware, Cauldron Kettles—TIN WARE—Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Stove pipe. LIVE GESE and RUSSIA FEATHERS, &c. &c.

Bar Iron and Steel.

English, Swedes and Russia Iron ; Nail and Spike rods ; Nail Plate ; German and Cast Steel.
All of the above Goods will be sold very low for cash.
Farmington, Sept. 27, 1839. 437

SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.
More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort ; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831. PHILIP ULMER.
Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831. JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup ; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noves, Boston ; J S Harrison, Salem ; A Carter, Portland ; Geo W Holden, Bangor ; R S Blasdell, Thomaston ; J E Tadd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta ; A T Perkins, Gardiner ; Geo Williston, Brunswick ; Dr J A Berry, Saco—& for sale by most of the stores in the county.

Whitman's Thrashing Machines for Sale.

A Few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1839. 35



David Stanley

HAS for sale, by the dozen or single bottle, an excellent Medicine, called Cure for the Whooping Cough.

This medicine when taken, will give immediate relief, and will cure in general, within five or six days. ALSO

Holmes' Dulcified Vegetable Compound & Deobstruent Pills.

Attention Mechanics.

WILL be sold for cash or good security, or exchanged for a small farm on the most reasonable terms, a shop three stories high, the first of stone and the others of brick, and all built of the best materials and in the most workmanlike manner, together with a good water privilege for carrying extensive machinery, and about one-quarter of an acre of land, at the mouth of the twenty mile River (so called) in Turner.

Any person wishing to engage in mechanical business, of almost any kind, will find a rare chance by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. Winthrop. ANDREW H. LORD.
East Turner, Sept. 30, 1839. 6w38

Franklin House.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public in general, that after being absent about one year, he has resumed his former establishment, heretofore known as the CUTTER STAND, and at present by the title of the FRANKLIN HOUSE, which is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Although the house is not tetotal, it will be conducted on Temperance principles—while necessary meats, and drinks, will be furnished. Said stand is connected with a farm, which will be agreeable to Farmers and Mechanics, and Professional Gentlemen will please not to shun the house, on this account, while they perceive that themselves, and other citizens, and likewise "the King, are fed from the field." It is believed that such a house will accommodate the civil and moral part of community, and all such will be gladly received, with the humble hope that they will find the said house a happy home.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Greene, Ken. Co. Sept. 30, 1839. 3w38

Sheriff's Sale.

Taken on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Turner Curtis, in Monmouth, all the right and equity which Wager Hopkins has or had of redeeming two pieces of land situated in Monmouth, containing about ninety acres more or less, with the building thereon, and being the same which the said Hopkins mortgaged to said Curtis. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

J. L. STANLEY, Dep. Sheriff.

September 25, 1839.

To Printers.

THE following reduced prices will hereafter be charged for Printing Types at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, and No. 3, City Hall Place.

Pica,	38 cents a lb.
Small Pica,	40 "
Long Primer,	42 "
Bourgeois,	43 "
Brevier,	54 "
Minion,	66 "
Nonpareil,	84 "
Agate,	108 "
Pearl	140 "

Ornamental letter and other Type in proportion.

These are the prices on a credit of six months; but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore make a short discount of five per cent. for New-York acceptances at ninety days, and ten per cent. for cash.

We have recently added to our former extensive assortment 75 different kinds and sizes of ornamental letter, embracing condensed, extra condensed, extended, outline, skeleton, shaded, ornamental, modern thin faced black, &c. 100 new flowers, and a great variety of ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely an unrivalled one. We also furnish every other article that is necessary for a printing office.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of November, 1839, sending us one of the publications, will receive payment when they purchase from the foundry four times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.

New York, Aug. 15, 1839. 3w28

POETRY.

THE BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

November came on with an eye severe,
And his stormy language was hoarse to hear—
And the glittering garland of brown and red,
Which he wreathed for a while round the forest's head.
With sudden anger he flit away,
And all was cheerless, and bare, and gray.

Then the houseless grasshopper told his woes,
And the humming bird sent forth a wail for the rose;
And the spider, that weaver of cunning so deep,
Roll'd himself up, like a ball to sleep;
And the cricket his merry horn laid by
On the shelf, with the pipe of the dragon-fly.

Soon, voices were heard at the morning prime,
Consulting of flights to a warmer clime:
"Let us go! let us go!" said the bright wing'd jay.—
And his gay spouse said from the rocking spray,
"I am tired to death of this hum-drum tree;
I'll go, if 'tis only the world to see."

"Will you go?" asked the robin, "my only love?"
And a tender strain from the leafless grove,
Responded—"Wherever your lot is cast,
Mid-summer skies or the northern blast,
I am still at your side, your heart to cheer,
Though dear is our nest in this thicket here."

The oriole told, with a flashing eye,
How his little ones shrank from the frosty sky—
How his mate, with an ague, had shaken the bed,
And lost her fine voice by a cold in her head—
And their oldest daughter, an invalid grown,
No health in this terrible climate had known.

"I am ready to go," said the plump young wren,
"From the hateful homes of those northern men;
My throat is sore, and my feet are blue—
I'm afraid I have caught the consumption too;
And then I've no confidence left, I own,
In the doctors out of the southern zone."

Then up went the thrush with a trumpet call;
And the martins came forth from their box on the wall.
And the owl peeped from his secret bower,
And the swallows conven'd on the old church tower;
And the council of blackbirds was long and loud—
Chattering and flying from tree to cloud.

"The dahlia is dead on her throne," said they;
"And we saw the butterfly cold as clay;
Not a berry is found on the russet plains—
Not a kernel of ripened maize remains—
Every worm was hid—shall we longer stay,
To be wasted with famine? Away! away!"

But what a strange clamor on elm and oak,
From a bevy of brown-coated mocking birds broke!
The theme of each separate speaker they told,
In a shrill report, with such mimicry bold,
That the eloquent orators started to hear
Their own true echo, so wild and clear.

Then tribe after tribe, with its leader fair,
Sweep'd off thro' the fathomless depths of air—
Who maketh their course to the tropics bright?
Who nerveth their wing for this weary flight?
Who guideth their caravan's trackless way,
By the star at night, and the cloud by day?

Some spread o'er the waters a daring wing,
In the isles of the southern sea to sing;
Or where the minaret towering high,
Pierces the gold of the western sky,
Or amid the harem's haunts of fear,
Their lodges to build and their nurslings to rear.

The Indian fig with its arching screen,
Welcome them in to its vistas green;
And the breathing buds of the spicy tree,
Thrill at the burst of every revelry,
And the bulbul starts mid his carol clear,
Such a rushing of stranger wings to hear.

O wild wood wanderers! how far away
From your rural homes in our vales ye stray!
But when they are wak'd in the touch of Spring,
We shall see you again with your glancing wing—
Your nests 'mid our household trees to raise,
And stir our hearts with our Maker's praise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPEARANCES.

The whole world is deceived by appearances
Every one wears some disguise which at times,
will deceive the most incredulous. People of
moderate fortunes imitate their wealthier neighbors
in dress, furniture and sumptuousness: and
those in humble circumstances, like the frog in
the fable swell almost to bursting, to emulate
those whom they consider a little above them.

With many, the whole of life is spent in

struggling to appear what they are not.—Time
talent, money beauty are ever on the alert to
deceive, and one eternal warfare is waging for
equality or supremacy. Man fills his path with
pretty aspirings, which make way for pretty
disappointments, and is never more happy than
when he has led his neighbors to believe him
better in some particulars than he really is.

Wealth is wasted that the world may think
there is plenty of it; mind is kept in continual
exercise that it may be thought restless; youth
assumes the wisdom of age and age the frivolities
of youth. Thus men render life a scene
of perplexities and sufferings, and then complain
that it is so.

If all were contented to be what they really
are—if there was no striving after appearances
among the rich, and none of that ruinous desire
to imitate among the poor—man would see twice
the happiness he does, and life would have less
of struggle and temptation. But so long as our
desires are beyond our possessions, imperative
and clamorous, man will have the envious heart,
the anxious care worn brow, and life its
weariness and toil. Let but one half the time
spent in deceiving others, be employed in improving
ourselves, and the world would soon wear a different aspect.

Many a fortune has been wasted to appear above
the necessity of economy; many an anxious hour
has been occasioned by extravagance in dress,
furniture and entertainments—man makes as many
sacrifices to appearances as the pagans do to their
idols. Want has caused many to sin, appearances
more. It has led the merchant on the brink of
bankruptcy to affect a princely munificence—made
virtue bow to its solicitations—and integrity barter
itself for the emptiness of display. Christian and
heathen, wise and foolish, civilized and savage all
offer sacrifices at this common shrine.

The wealthiest individuals are those who began
life in a simple rational way; and the happiest
and most independent are those who never incur
unnecessary expense by useless ostentation.

The sacrifices made to appearances are generally
those which afford but little satisfaction at the
time and leave most bitter reflections behind;
for man will have misgivings in the midst of
success—and when at last he suffers for his folly,
he has to endure in addition, the sneers of those
he tried to deceive. If those beginning life could
but be convinced how little happiness there is in
display which cannot be supported, we should not
see so many mortified and dispirited by retrenchments
which must always succeed unwarranted profuseness.

Affection leads some men into many extravagances.
They are ambitious to surround the woman they
love with all the elegance wealth can command—
and nothing is too rare or too costly that will
contribute to their gratification or happiness. The
feeling is laudable when regulated by prudence.
It has opened the coffers of the miser when all
other eloquence has failed—has impelled the
indolent to exertions when nothing else could
arouse. It is only blameable when it leads to
indulgences to which circumstances do not warrant.
—Maine Democrat.

THE JEWELS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during
the whole of one sabbath-day in the public school
instructing the people. During his absence from
the house his two sons died. Both of them of
uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law.
His wife bore them to her bed chamber, laid
them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white
covering over their bodies. In the evening the
Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I
may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked
round the school I did not see them there."

She reached to him a goblet. He praised the
Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank
again and asked—

"Where are my sons, that they too may
drink of the cup of blessings?"

"They will not be far off," she said and
placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood,
and when he had said grace after the meal, she
thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain
propose to thee one question.

"Ask it, then my love!" he replied.

"A few days ago, a person entrusted some
jewels to my custody, and now he demands them
again: should I give them up?"

"This is a question, said Rabbi Meir, "which
my wife should not have thought it necessary to
ask. Why wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant
to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it
best not to restore them without acquainting
thee therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and stepping
to the bed, took the white covering from the
dead bodies.

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented
the father; "my sons! the light of mine eyes
and the light of my understanding!—I was your
father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly.
At length she took her husband by the hand
and said—

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we
must not be reluctant to restore that which was
entrusted to our keeping? See the Lord gave
the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the
name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed
Rabbi Meir, and blessed be his name for thy
sake too, for well it is written, "Whoso hath
found a virtuous wife hath greater treasure than
costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom,
and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

NOTICE.

The subscribers having formed a connection in business
for the purpose of publishing the Maine Farmer, would
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage
hitherto extended to it; pledging themselves that it
shall continue a steady and unwavering friend to the
Farmers of Maine, devoted as it has hitherto been to
the dissemination of Agricultural knowledge unmingled
with political or sectarian matter of any kind. All
communications of a business nature relating to the
Farmer, must be directed, post paid, to them.

They have purchased of Mr R. G. LINCOLN his list of
subscribers to the Maine Cultivator, and shall strike
off an edition of the Maine Farmer of the same size
which will be forwarded to those who were entitled to
that paper.

All contracts made by the former firm will be
strictly adhered to, and all those who have acted as
Agents, are particularly requested to continue their
exertions in favor of our paper.

All kinds of Job Printing will be neatly done at
their Office in Winthrop, and all orders promptly
attended to.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Aug. 1839.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if
payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of
25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in
advance—and a proportionable deduction to those
who pay before the publication of the 26th number,
at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by
frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the
State, will be received in payment, if delivered
within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible
subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy
for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at
the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00
for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three
insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these
rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.